DXCC OR WAZ

SO. CALIF DX CLUB

Bulletin

June 1983

Next meeting: Thursday, June 9 at 7:30 PM sharp in the DWP Cafeteria, 111 Hope Street.

Dr. Dave Morgan, K6DDO, will talk about DX awards to pursue after DXCC and WAZ; in addition, a P29 visitor is expected.

So who needs the hassle anyway?

By Stan Brokl, N2YQ

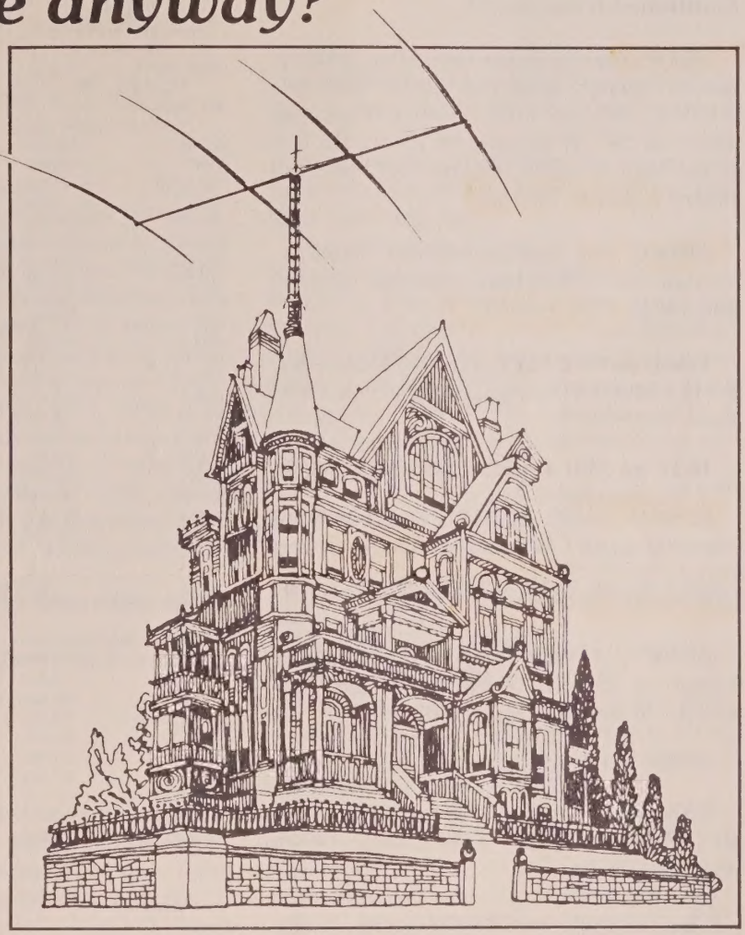
With all these restrictive antenna ordinances being put through by local city governments, the time has come to ask the big question: *who needs this hassle?* Hams are outnumbered by the general population 100 to 1, so why not spend our money in other ways?

Besides, I don't think *higher* is necessarily *better*. N6VI told me one antenna of his wouldn't work at 150 feet and had to be lowered to 90 feet before it would. My 20-meter antenna is only 40 feet off the ground, and I can work everything. Almost.

Another friend uses buried antennas. He has a ten-meter dipole, in fact, that is two feet underground. He claims great success with it—WAC with 10 watts, for example. (He decided to go QRP when he attempted to run a kw and discovered that the worms in his lawn frantically squirmed about making a great racket. This partially explains why the U.S. Navy in Wisconsin has the world's largest underground antenna system for communicating with submarines.)

Another advantage to low antennas is that they can have dual purposes. For instance, one can design a flagpole around a 40 or 80-meter vertical, or create a rain gutter system out of large aluminum dipoles. It also turns out that at certain frequencies and power levels a human heating system by RF excitation could be created, thereby eliminating the need to heat one's house. (As we know, microwave ovens use this principle. It would be most effective on the FM bands.)

Also by induction, low antennas on 160 and 80 meters can serve double duty as remote wireless lighting systems. I remember about 20 years ago hearing a scream at 2 AM from the woman next door. It seemed my low 80-meter antenna was periodically lighting the fluorescent fixture in her kitchen. The next day they took her away to the state hospital and her husband has been grateful to me ever since. Thus, the creation of goodwill is just one more of the many advantages of having a low antenna.



DX news

Don Search has an answer to the question many are asking—*Will 1S1CK count for Spratly?* "Probably not," Search said. "That's my personal opinion, of course, but my information has them going in and coming out by C-130, a military transport from a Philippine base. Something was said about their operating from an unadministered area, but Spratly *is* administered now—the northern islands by the Republic of the Philippines, the southern ones by Vietnam. That's what has changed since Spratly became a country in 1979, and why it should be deleted."

No sign of **VK0CW** or **VK0HI** cards as we went to press. No acknowledgement of donations, either. In fact, the only bit of news since John Ackley's Dayton Diatribe was a one-line item in the May 3 *DX News Sheet:* Heard Is. Apparently about 20% of the 30K QSOs were duplicates (same band & mode).

Americans were not exactly welcomed with open arms into the 14150-14200 KHz segment of 20 meters on May 22. Assorted hecklers and jammers, mostly at points east and south of the North American continent, spent the day doing what they do best.

The DX Bulletin reports that the **Mt. Athos** operation by **W6LAS** *was* legit, this according to **SV1JG.** Only about 200 QSOs on 20 SSB were made, however, the majority in Europe.

Remember **"HCJB—The Voice of the Andes,"** the birthplace of the cubical quad? *DXNS* reports an operation from the site June 11-12. They'll be signing **HC1JB**, the call of the inventor of the antenna, the late Clarence Moore. Hearing them shouldn't be a problem, especially on 21445 where a 24-element quad will be in use 00-17z and 23-00z. They'll be on 14245 as well, 09-00z, with a steerable array that has 24 dB gain. Forty and ten-meter stints are to be 24 hours a day. A three-element yagi will be utilized on 28545, a dipole on 7045. Look for some Oscar 8 activity too. Cards go to HC1JB, Casilla 691, Quito, Ecuador.

Continued on page 2

W6TOG is silent key

Jerry Ginsberg, W6TOG, died May 10 of a stroke. He was 40 years old.

A long-time DXer, he was self-employed, his efforts devoted to the manufacture and sale of his W6TOG Transceiver Modification Kits, which are marketed across the U.S.

Ginsberg is survived by his wife and two children.

DX news

Continued from page 1

FB8WI making himself available, which is quite a switch after the elusive Georges, FB8WG. WI has been on 40 CW around 1330, on 20 CW as early as 1245z. He was heard May 16 calling CQ on 14025 with no takers. Cards to F6GXB.

FB8ZQ also has maintained visibility. Around 0230z he's been observed on 7009 and 14021. QSL F6GXB.

Trindade by **CP6EL** June 5-15. **Socorra, PY1EFM/PY0,** was originally scheduled to leave May 30.

4K1F on 3501 at 0315z, on 7006 at 0350.

JX5DW 14025 at 0215, and has been reported on 40 CW; cards to RSGB, or you can go direct: Bjorn Dommersnes, N-8013 Jan Mayen, Norway.

ZD9BV, ZD9BX and **ZD9YL** can be found on 15 SSB 18-20z most days. Not much CW activity reported of late.

YI1BGD turns up around 14z on 14210.

BY8AA has been on 15 CW, 21039 around 01z; **BY1PK** on 20 CW, 14023, 14029, 14040, as late as 0630z.

Don't forget the **W6AM Open House** Sunday, June 12. Complete directions were included in last month's SCDXC *Bulletin*.

Low pass filters needed in China

By John Harris, W6MUM

In a recent QSO, Tom Wong, VE7BC, told me there is a distinct need for low pass filters among the several BY stations he is helping to initiate in China. This TVI problem may be one reason that the BY stations do not yet operate SSB.

Club members and others who have low pass filters available are asked to send them to John A. Johnson, W7EKM, 2418 D Street, Bellingham, Washington 98225. He will see that they reach the proper location in China.

ARRL high claimed scores

This list is most likely not complete. Some scores may be missing.

—AA2Z/K1WJ

W/VE

PHONE

Single op—high power

AI6V (N6KT) .... 2,035,224—2458—276
W1ZM (K1ZM) .... 1,702,476—1444—393
K1AR 1,490,290
W9RE 1,418,832
WA8YVR 1,327,416
N2LT 1,314,300
W1RR 1,299,210
KM6B 1,245,114
K6HNZ 1,208,928
N1GL 1,167,936
W5XZ 1,057,203
N5JJ 1,037,043
AK1A 978,588
N7TT 916,776
K2RD 901,320
K3NZ 845,529
VE6OU 813,795
NQ4I 808,236
W3XU 789,291
K5RX 765,000
K6ANP 746,430
N6OJ 735,336
K1TO 730,158

Single op—low power

W2TZ 361,005-587-205
KA2AEV 273,894
KB3WX 196,392
N8CXX 167,520
WA4PFN/2 153,984
AK1L 137,172
KA6BIM 131,967
W3ARK 127,746
K2QIL 122,112
W3CM 108,927
WB8WZT 100,812

Single op—QRP

WB4BBH 103,680
—256-135
WD4AVY 91,524
K7BTB 88,290
W6CN 63,600
W6YVK 61,104

160 single band

VE1YX .....3276—39—28
AB1A 2001
K2XA 1104

80 single band

KR2N ... 44,304—208—71
WA4SVO 25,137
W4PZV 18,645
NE4G 16,800

40 single band

N6BV .. 105,672—629—56
W6AQ (WA6OTU) 71,400
W9ZRX 65,610
K1XA 43,875

20 single band

N2PP 281,316
—788—119
KI3P/1 259,689
K5GA 228,036
NA5C 191,052

15 single band

W0ZV 410,958
—1343—102
K3LR 384,129
NA5R (K5GN) 338,129
K1UO 314,253

10 single band

WA6DBC 207,306
—1047—66
WA5THS 157,383
K5RC (KN5H) 149,688
WD0ASM 137,160

Multiop, 1 transmitter

W3BGN 1,621,290
—1445—374
K6XT 1,368,639
W3MA 1,093,587
K3TUP 1,086,012

Multiop, 2 transmitters

K2TR 2,812,284
—2292—409
W4QAW 2,803, 110
K4CG 2,099,097
AB0I 2,007,990

Multiop, unlimited

N2AA 5,675,085
—3471—545
K1OX 5,099,220
K2UA 4,989,606
N5AU 4,727,712

CW

Single op—high power

N2LT 1,575,600
—1616—325
W1KM 1,512,393
W1ZM (K1ZM) . 1,436,010
N4AR 1,350,900
K1JX 1,319,316
K1TO 1,296,873
N3BB 1,128,204
K1BW 1,113,693
W1RR 1,047,696
N3AD 1,035,783
N8II 1,028,160
N3RS 1,012,476
W1RM 958,386
K3LR 953,316
K1DG 950,232
W9RE 904,890
WA8TBQ 844,164
W3XU 828,825
W3VT 820,638
K2LE 807,000
K3OO 787,842
K1XA 754,380
KZ5M 738,045
W3AP 723,900
W8ZF/4 716,046
K3SA 714,324

Single op—low power

N5AW 445,680
—619—240
W2TZ 365,001
KC2FV 244,296
W7XN 242,064
K2QIL 204,000
WA1FCN 200,640
W0JLC 190,755
N0DH 168,588
W3ARK 165,585
N2CAP 155,901
K3NCO 153,057

160 single band

W8LRL 6300-60-35
WA2SPL 4650
N4SU 2304

80 single band

K1PT .... 88,038—402—73
KM1H 45,201
K0RF 26,700
N7DF 19,764

40 single band

NA5R (N5EA) 139,725
—621—75
K1UO 129,822
AD8C (AD8P) 92,430
W5JW 86,292

20 single band

VE3BMV 198,168
—718—92
AI7B 127,125
K8NA 127,089
W1YN 110,946

15 single band

W0ZV 184,500
—750—82
W5VX 173,016
K6LL/7 154,770
N2PP 151,704

10 single band

WB4TDH 34,608
—206—56
W8WPC (N9AG) .. 29,574
K5TSQ 24,336

Single op—QRP

WB4BBH 94,644
—239—132
AA4AK 90,420
W9OA 54,978
W9PNE 47,025

Multiop—1 transmitter

W3BGN 1,537,746
—1558—329
N4UM 1,137,063
K5LZO 1,057,968
K8ND 1,046,406

Multiop—2 transmitters

K5RC 2,659,866
—2321—382
K4CG 2,119,680
K3VW 1,663,092
K2VV 1,489,464

Multiop—unlimited

N2AA 4,643,058
—3409—454
K1OX 3,775,800
K2UA 3,607,392
W3LPL 3,192,180

Non-W/VE

SCDXC members appear to have won both modes.

PHONE

Single op

ZF2FL (N6RJ) .. 6,614,724
—7022—314
V3CH (K0GU).. 6,580,035
—7385—297
8P6J (N6TJ).... 6,079,200
—6800—298
HH2CQ (K4JPD) 4,455,270
VP2MBA 4,081,230
KH6ND 3,041,595
KH6RS (AI6V) .. 2,699,250
LU1BR 2,586,438
K3UOC/YV4 ... 2,170,674
KH6BZF (K8HQR) 1,840,552
PY5EG 1,484,436
CN8CO (W3EMH) 1,220,550
NP4P 1,142,784

Multiop-1 transmitter

XE1MDX 4,311,801
—5343—269
V2AXA 3,532,554
—5142—229
ED9EA 3,000,330
—3922—255
ZF2GW 2,876,385
OA8CW 2,856,960
XE2EBE 2,708,910
I0WDX 2,155,044
I5MPN 1,847,460
I0IJ 1,804,734
FR0FLO 1,665,006
H44SH 1,506,744
ZL1UC 1,284,480
JG1ZUY 1,162,944

Multiop-2 transmitters

VP5KMX 9,958,413
—10,277—323
YV3BRF 6,810,072
—7699—296
CN8CX 4,201,128
KL7RA 1,729,887

Multiop-unlimited

VK2WU 3,261,996
—4769—228
JA9YBA 1,695,267
JA7YAA 1,618,704
I3EVK 1,577,970

CW

Single op

8P6J (N6TJ).... 4,050,144
—4704—287
VP2EU (K8MR) ..... 3,620,535 —4091—295
HH2VP 3,441,285
—3915—293
P42J (W1BIH) .. 3,424,128
—3856—296
SM0GMG/CT3 2,689,638
8P6GG (N8DCJ) 2,376,360
K8WW/VP9 2,234,793
KH6ND 1,931,975
K3UOC/YV4 ... 1,654,029
I2UBI 1,252,119
VE3DFD/J7 1,125,525
HK1AMW 1,007,298

Multiop-1 transmitter

AH6BK 2,816,940
—3530—266
TI2BEV 2,666,328
—3304—269
I0MGM 1,777,185
F3TV 1,597,296
YT3M 1,293,204

Multiop-2 transmitter

VP5FUX 6,155,364
—6794—302

Multiop-unlimited

YU7BCD 1,450,446
—2347—206
EA3MM 1,343,160
—2132—210

An update

Southeast DXing

By Jerry Hagen, N6AV/4

After more extensive on-band experience, here's an update on the comparison of DXing in the Southeast vs Southwest. This report provides additional detail on long path, and 80 and 40-meter DXing.

Long path

The normal winter long path on 20 and 40 meters extends over VR6 (210 degrees) around to VK9 (Cocos-Keeling), 4S7, VU and up to UL7/UM8. The noticable difference from W6 is that from the Southeast we can*not* work East Africa (zones 36, 37), the Mideast (20, 21), or Eastern Europe (15, 16) via long path on a regular basis. Our morning LP is pretty dull except for an occasional 4S7, 8Q7 or VU. This path shifts over into the zone 24 and 26 area in the spring. Our winter evening LP extends over LU through YB, DU, VS6 and up to JA if conditions are good. After two long path seasons here in W4, I'll take the W6 LP on 20 meters any day because of the greater variety of DX available.

80 meters

As reported last year, the W1, W2 and W3 areas have a better shot at Europe and the Mideast than do the W4s, but the Caribbean/South America and Pacific path is easier for W4. Disappointing as it may sound, Europeans do *not* always have good signals at my QTH. They are usually quite weak with the exception of the big contest stations. Last year I reported that JAs were not too difficult to work on 80; well, this year it has been different. Conditions on 80 during the CQ CW test and in general for this winter have been far below last year. The best weeks were the one preceding the CQ CW test and the first week in February. During these periods European, Mideast, South America and JA signals have been good.

In October UK7LAA came through on LP at sunup (1100z) but I could not crack the pileup. I have also heard YB5AES on our sundown LP, but with a marginal signal. Some of the locals reported working VS6DO on the sundown LP in December. Good DX heard or worked on 80 includes OD5LX, HZ1AB, 5H3BH, TR8IG, LU3ZI, 5T5T0, 3V8YQ, UK2BAS/U6G, YB5AES, T32AF, VK6HD, 4X4 and Erik at a number of his Pacific stops. The tough zones from this area appear to be 18, 23, 24 and 26. My general DXing opinion would be to rate 80 meters as better from W4 than W6 due to the European/Mideast short path.

40 meters

The 40-meter band seems to be more year-round from W4, with Europeans being worked right through the summer. This year I have noticed many more morning LP openings to zones 22 and 17/18, with JAs being scarce. During December and January, some good LP was heard at sunup (12z), including UA0YAE, UM8, UL7, UA9, VU and 9N38. This is the same area as heard on our sunrise LP on 20 meters. During our sunset LP I have heard JA, UA0, UA9, VK9YM, VK and JD1. Forty is a great band from W4, but I hear W6s working out very well on short path, and the LP is better from the West Coast than the East Coast. This band is about even!

That's what it's like from the Southeast.

Letters

Editor—

Our bureau is staffed with volunteers, from the first sorting of the QSLs to the final mailing to California hams. They give their time and effort to see that thousands of hams in California and around the world get their QSLs. We regret it when those hard-working volunteers are maligned by a few in the amateur community who never bother to check with the bureau to see if there is a specific reason for the problem.

It would be a refreshing change to see you put something positive about the bureau in the SCDXC *Bulletin*, but I cannot force an editor to print something that is not sensational, but truth.

Archie Willis, W6LPJ
General Manager,
6th District DX QSL Bureau

W6LPJ said by telephone that in spite of the bureau's large volume of cards—in March alone, for example, 30,000 were received from JARL—it is running smoothly and valid complaints (where the bureau actually is at fault) come to no more than three a month. Archie Willis said he will respond to anyone with a complaint. Write to him at P.O. Box 1460, Sun Valley 91352, and enclose an SASE. Send a copy to Jay Holladay, 5128 Jessen, La Canada 91011.
-Ed.

Editor—

I agree with you about the TS930S. Have had mine since last October and so time to evaluate it. For the past eight years I have used the CX7A and find the TS930S better in many ways. The 10-cycle readout is amazing—practically *no* drift.

Roger Mace, W6RW

Editor—

A heartfelt thanks to SCDXC for including me on your Honorary Life Member list. I think it an honor to be among the truly outstanding group of DXers to whom you have extended this special recognition. It is quite humbling too.

The two years I lived in Los Angeles, I experienced an active membership in the SCDXC. The friends I made there are forever. The club is literally filled with outstanding DXers. It's truly a unique organization, and I salute the entire group—past and present—as the real celebrities of DX. I extend my deepest gratitude for letting me share in your membership.

Vince Thompson, K5VT

Minutes of the last meeting

By Jan Perkins, N6AW
SCDXC Secretary

The May meeting was held at the Spaghetti Factory in Hollywood. Happy Hour began at 6 for the stouthearted, and spaghetti dinners were served at 7:45.

At 8:40 the meeting was called to order by Joe Locascio, K5KT, SCDXC vice president. He introduced I0MGM and said the Knights of Malta would be active in early June.

Terry Baxter, N6CW, was the featured speaker. He had prepared a slide presentation of his VP2V operations from the British Virgin Islands. Unexpectedly, the day before the meeting, he received a set of slides from the PY0 St. Peter and Paul Rocks operation last fall.

After an excellent program covering both locations, the drawing for prizes was held.

An AEA Moscow Muffler went to W6RT; AEA Isopole to KC5JK; MFJ dual display clock to KB6HW; HyGain BN86 balun to K6SVL; Drake 300HP to W6CN; *Complete Idiot's Guide to DX* to WA6POZ; 1983 ARRL *Handbook* to WA6TLA; *Interference Handbook* to N6HL; *New Weather Satellite Handbook* to N6AA; ARRL *Antenna Handbook* to KM6B; *Solid State Design* to WA6GUA; ARRL *Electronics Data Book* to KM6B; ARRL *RFI Book* to KM6B; 2 sets of 4 Dodgers vs Giants tickets plus parking to W6YLJ and KB6HW.

The meeting was closed at 10:05.

DXCC WAZ
SO. CALIF DX CLUB
Bulletin

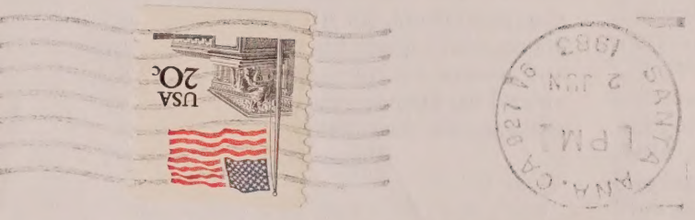
Published monthly by the Southern California DX Club.

Editor
Mike Hudgens, W6YQ

Jan Perkins, N6AW
Stan Brokl, N2YQ
Chris Conner, KA6ISX

Send material for this bulletin to Mike Hudgens, W6YQ, 10103 Lynrose, Temple City, CA 91780.

Michael Hudgens, W6YQ
10103 Lynrose Street
Temple City, CA 91780



Contest calendar

June 18-19	**All Asian Phone**
July 9-10	**Radiosport**
July 16-17	**SEANET CW**
Aug 13-14	**WAE CW**
Aug 13-14	**SEANET Phone**
Aug 27-28	**All Asian CW**
Sept 10-11	**WAE Phone**
Oct 29-30	**CQWW Phone**
Nov 12-13	**WAE RTTY**
Nov 26-27	**CQWW CW**

—W1WY

Activity reports

W6RT: **TR8JD** (via F6AJA) 7002 0159, **VQ9CI** (via KE4OC) 14218 1542 (April 28); **1S1CK** 14265 1436 (May 6); **KC6DT** 7005 1257 (May 16); **VP8ANT** 7004 1258, **FB8WI** (via F6GXB) 7005 1307 (May 18); **BY8AA** 21049 0110, **VP2MM** (via AD1U) 7008 0230, **BY1PK** (YU2DX) 14023 0628 (May 19).

(Deadline for next month: July 1)

State of the bands

Summer is coming, and with it the inevitable short openings, sporadic long path, weak signals and high noise levels. This will remain the order of business until early September.

Ten meters has been very erratic this spring. Look for Africa after 18z and Asia after 23z. South America can be copied most of the day, but fades fast about 0z. South Pacific stations are heard—not with strong signals—from 20-04z.

Fifteen meters still opens to Europe around 17z, and copy is sometimes possible until 20z. Africa peaks about when the Europeans fade. Look for deep Central Asia openings around sunset, 03-04z.

Twenty meters offers lots of activity as the other bands become more difficult. Occasional long path occurs from 1330-17z, and zones 21 and 22 appear around 13-14z. Deep zone 17 activity is strong around 03z. JAs and Southeast Asia around 05z are good bets.

Forty meters is still full of surprises. You should hear some Indian Ocean long path around 1330z, along with the occasional Central Asian opening (not strong). Check our sunset (03z) over the Pole for zones 17/21 and a couple of hours later listen for Europe.

Eighty meters is getting tough about now. Look for Africa after our sunset, and the Pacific before our sunrise.

—N6AW

N4XX propagation

A, H, L, B, D—Above, High, Low, Below, Disturbed

4	**H**	12	**H**	20	**H**	28	**H/L**
5	**H**	13	**B**	21	**H**	29	**L**
6	**H/L**	14	**L**	22	**L**	30	**H**
7	**B**	15	**H**	23	**L**	1	**H**
8	**B**	16	**H***	24	**H**	2	**H**
9	**B**	17	**L**	25	**H**	3	**H/L**
10	**B**	18	**L**	26	**H**	4	**B**
11	**H/L**	19	**L**	27	**B**	5	**B**

*Begins 54-day forecast

Classified

CUSTOMIZED QSLs by W6BA, $19.75 for 1000 plus shipping. No standard forms. We try to print what you want. Black ink on color 110-pound stock. Write for samples. Bill Adams, W6BA; Star Route 2, 29 Palms, CA 92277.

WANTED: 75S3 rcvr with double xtal deck and 200-Hz filter; round emblem preferred. Don, W6AM (213) 424-3459 or 377-4120.

100-FOOT FREESTANDING TOWER available; 20 x 20-foot base with caged safety ladder and 10 x 10-foot work platform at top; all-bolted construction; complete with drawings and foundation design; sell or trade for LM-470D or similar smaller tower. John, K6SVL (213) 542-1647 days, 377-3807 evenings.

CURTIS KEYBOARD, Model KB-4900, for sale; sends ASCII, Baudot and Morse; includes real time clock option; excellent for high speed CW or teaching code classes; mint condition with manual: $350. Irv, W6GC (213) 545-5970.